

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8655.—VOL. LIII.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1866.

PRICE THREEPENCE

BIRTHS.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Cedar Tree Cottage, Richmond, the wife of WILLIAM THOMAS PRICE, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, Hopkins-building, Corderoy-street, an infant, at her residence, 26, Mount-street.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, 26, Mount-street, PAYMENT, the wife of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of twin son and daughter.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, Greenhill's Cottage, Shekhaven, Mrs. JOHN M'ARTHUR, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st instant, at St. George's Church, Brighton, Victoria, by Rev. Mr. Naylor, HENRY WILLIAM COXON, Esq., J.P., of Bendemere, Queensland, squatter, eldest son of the late Henry Holman Coxon, Lieutenant 11th Royal Artillery, and Mary Anne, daughter of the late William Macpherson, Bengal Artillery.

On the 14th instant, at Parramatta, by the District Registrar, Mr. W. E. KEMP, MARIAN, of Penman Hills, to Miss MARION, daughter of the late Mr. William Osborne, of Penman Hills. No cards.

On the 15th instant, at Parramatta, by the District Registrar, Mr. HENRY WOODS, of Parramatta, to Miss MARGARET HUGHES, of Parramatta, widow of the late Mr. Hugh Henry Hughes, of West Maitland.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

At HALF THE RAILWAY CHARGE.

From PHOENIX WHARF, 9 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.

Cabin, 1s 6d; steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d.

BEING ON EACH WAY.

CHILDREN ONLY, 6d FOR THE DOUBLE TRIP.

R Y D E S T E A M E R S .

From PHOENIX WHARF, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 30, and 5.

From RYDE, 7-40, 8-40, 11-40, 1-40, 5-40, 4-40.

HUNTER'S HILL AND GLADESVILLE.

Landing passengers at nearest point to the Asylum.

COMMODIOUS STEAMERS DAILY.

From GLADESVILLE—8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 5, and 6.

From Hunter's Hill at a quarter past three hours.

Fares—1s Cabin, return is 6d. Steerage, 1s 6d.

ALEXANDRA, from ADELAIDE.—NOTICE to CONNIVERS.—The ship being ready to discharge at the Phoenix Wharf ENTRIES not passed by noon THIS DAY, the same will be passed by me, and goods stored consignee's expense.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP NOUMAHAL, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon on SATURDAY, 17th instant, or they will not be recognized.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

SHIP NOUMAHAL, for LONDON.—Shippers to render ENTRIES and send in Bills of Lading at once, to enable the ship to clear at the Custom House on Saturday Morning, 17th instant.

Passengers will please pay balance of passage money at once.

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LEARMONTH, D

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BETWEEN THEIR WITNESSES, THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, MESSRS. BIRRELL AND LEVY, AND H. L. LEWIS, ESQ., MURPHY.

A nine-prisoner brought before the Court, four were discharged. Among those discharged was a man named Young, who, on the 7th February, was arrested by a detective constable, in Sydney, as one "Young" who was charged to a telegraph office. The young police was charged with the black bigness. Young denied that he was "M'Donnell" and alleged that he was never married, nor did he respond with the description of "M'Donnell" given in the telegram. He was brought before the Court on the 7th, and at the time of his apprehension constable, was remanded for eight days. Today, no evidence being procurable to show that Charles Young is Charles Young M'Donnell, he was discharged.

Charles Turner, alias Burke, was brought before the Court on the 7th. George Camphin, who deposed that, between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, he saw the prisoner in a stationer's shop in George street, and arrested him, said he told him on what charge; a little later, five o'clock, he charged him with having stolen a sum of money from the safe of Thomas Blaikie, publican, one sovereign, one half sovereign, and about 36s. in silver; on searching prisoner, found a purse containing three 41 pence, one half sovereign, and one sovereign. The constable refused to give his address. Thomas Blaikie of South Head Road, deposed that on Tuesday evening he and his wife were sitting under the verandah in front of his house, when his wife said, "There is a man in the bar," and on going in he found prisoner, leaning on the bar, not looking up, and asked him what he got there, and prisoner replied that he came in at the door; he had some drink, paid for it from a purse, and went away; about twenty minutes afterwards a lady came in for a bottle of gin, which was never paid for, and when she left, he said that was the person he was after. Sergeant Steel was called to show that on Thursday last week prisoner said he had no money, and asked for a loan. The police asked for remand, which was granted.

The same prisoner was charged with having, on Wednesday morning, "loitered" near the premises of Thomas Rudd, of George-street, jeweller, with intent to commit a felony. Mary Ann Haworth, maid to Mrs. Rudd, deposed that Mr. Rudd's jewellery shop is a portion, deposed that about twenty minutes before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, she was in the room over Mr. Rudd's shop, and, hearing a noise in the hall below, went down, and saw a man with a key in his pocket, who called to him inquiring his business there, to which he replied that he was waiting for some person, and immediately went out; prisoner recognises the man, but she cannot say that he is the man she saw trying the lock, but that he is something like the man; cannot say, from the little she saw of the man, either that prisoner is or is not the man described. Sergeant Steel was called to show that on 13th January the prisoner was convicted at the Quarter Sessions of stealing in a dwelling, and received sentence of six months' imprisonment. Mr. Forster, for the prisoner, objected to this, as he had not been tried for the offence, and in August, 1864, was summarily convicted in this Court of two larcenies, for which he received sentences of three and six months' imprisonment. This closed the case. Mr. Forster submitted that no case had been made out, and the magistrate used to be of opinion that His Worship said that in his opinion it was a very clear case, and sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned six months.

Edward M. was convicted of having stolen two geese, valued at 10s.; the property of Joseph McPhersons, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Jeremiah Daly and Ellen Kinsella were each fined 40s., for riotous conduct and the other for assaulting a constable.

In the summons paper were thirty-two cases, ten of which were not prosecuted. John Henderson was fined 40s., for having neglected to keep clean certain premises his property; and Emily McMahons was fined in a like amount, for sullying the common highway, in soot and cinders. Edward Hanrahan was fined 40s., for selling liquor during prohibited hours. Sixteen persons were fined in sums varying from 10s. to 40s., for breaches of the Municipal by-laws, for regulations of carriage, ploughing, &c.

Two persons were fined 20s. each, for assault on a constable.

John Kennedy was fined 40s., for breaking into a house, and taking away a quantity of articles.

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SEED GRAIN.

(From the *Australasian*, February 9.)
As the time for sowing our serials is approaching, a word or two on the subject may not be amiss, especially those who, under the new I. & Act, have lately taken the title of farmers. We assume that the past year has been a most glorious one for wheat and flour will create a most active inquiry for good seeds when usual, and one's inquiry for goods an agriculturist ought always to be to obtain the best of everything, whether horses, seed, or other seeds. A good beast consumes no more food than a bad one; it is far better and more satisfactory to use a first-class machine or implement; and certainly more profitable to grow superior yielding grain. Many are right to say, "Where is wheat?" but what a difference does a careful practical farmer find at harvest time in the yield of grain seen in its most suitable soil. In any of our new agriculturists previous to our very important operation, especially such as sowing seeds, spend an hour or two with a practical friend and inquire why he sows such and such grain upon such and such soil? Why "purple straw" wheat, in his opinion, is the best for the man? What is white turnip, the forage for cattle which is most advisable to sow with the straw of corn? and why pedigree wheat is not a favorite either with the miller or farmer? Scores of questions of like nature might be asked by any person desirous of obtaining useful and necessary information from his more practical neighbour.

Upon looking over the statistical returns for Victoria another question arises. Ought we to be satisfied with the general average of our grain lands? Are seventeen bushels per acre enough? We have a right under proper treatment to expect it! Decidedly not, and we firmly believe that if the yielding character of the seed grain be studied, instead of only its outside appearance, a very decided improvement will be effected. At our annual grain shows the prize grain is purchased at a ridiculously high figure, even though that knowledge is ever obtained as to its suitability to the soil for which it was intended, or its producing powers; and when there is a difference between good wheat upon proper land, and equally good-looking grain upon unsuitable soil, of from seven to twelve bushels per acre, it becomes not only an individual question but almost a national one. Napoleon evinced as peculiar a solicitude at all times that grain should be supplied with cheap bread as did about the statesman of old. We have failed to produce all we consume, although we have quite sufficient scope of corn-growing land upon which to do it; and when we learn that in such a season as the last of returns varying from sixteen to fifty bushels of wheat per acre, we may feel sure that something is radically wrong in the general treatment of our wheat lands in past seasons or a great want of judgment in the bakers who distributed in the choice of seed on the part of the majority of agriculturists. The wheat lands of Victoria are adequate to produce flour for a far larger population than she possesses, and it is entirely in the power of her farmers to stop the immense influx of Adelaide wheat and flour. It will be done eventually no doubt. Already, indeed, they have effected great and important changes in their system of culture, large quantities of bone-dust, guano and other manures being applied, and draining and reclaiming cold wet lands are being carried on in many places with spirit and at great cost. Bread we must have, and that at a fair and moderate price. But although few crops pay better than wheat under good management, still nothing requires this good management so much as wheat from the selecting, steaming, and drilling the seed, the sowing, and the reaping.

The wheat lands of England, under the present improved system of farming, produce from twenty-two to sixty bushels per acre, and if we grow only a trifle over the lesser quantity as our average, we shall have enough land to supply our increasing population for a century to come.

It is an idle bug-beat and lazy fallacy to suppose for a moment that Victoria cannot produce enough for foreign markets. It is to be done by skill and industry and sincerely. Growers of seed grain, by paying attention to the subject, may make this part of the profession a very profitable one, and by attending to circumstances too minute for the extensive farmer they may produce new samples of very superior grain. There is plenty of room for what may be termed horticultural farmers, and by careful culture and observation our seeds and grain may be greatly improved.

We recall when a single wheat came out in Suffolk many years since it was bought up readily at six guineas per cumb (four bushels). This wheat returned forty-eight bushels per acre for several years, with a very slight deviation; and it would be cheaper for a farmer to give even 30s. a bushel for a good yielding, pure sample of wheat, than have the gift of a single containing perhaps three or four varieties of the same grain when at maturity, shelling out while the remainder is almost green. Doubtless, good crops are frequently obtained here after bad farming, but then they are from new and virgin soils, and the returns become smaller and smaller year by year. It was said of Lord Derby, at all events he has the credit of saying that "if good wheat will not pay, certain it is that not even the phrase is suitable, expressive, but appears to us not to have been logically accurate, because paying is the criterion of goodness in farming; if no sort of farming will pay, there is no good farming. The object of farming is gain. Whether an agriculturist grows wheat or wine, beef or bacon, mutton or mushrooms, he has but one concern—does the cultivation pay? and that farmer can at once tell. The agriculturist who has not made his excesses superior judgment in choosing his seeds, and procuring and breeding the best of live stock. After all this, which is the best wheat to grow? This is a most difficult question to answer, for almost every district, and nearly every description of soil, will have its favoured variety. So far as we are able to judge, and from what we learn from the milier and communicative farmers, we are inclined to recommend the White Tuscan, a good old variety, and, although subject to rust, it will, if given early, be able to resist the attack in a great measure. The White Tuscan is a good wheat for late sowing, and better able to stand against the rust than any wheat we know. Then there are the White Llanniams, Adelaid, Red Straw, White Velvet, Golden Drop, Talmer, Prose Hopetown, &c. Hallett's "Prestige" is a fine variety, but does not seem to uphold its character. It is certainly not a millet wheat, being thick-skinned and coarse; and although it has been approved of by some growers in the higher lying lands, it has been discarded by the Warrnambool farmers, perhaps in consequence of the too rich nature of that soil. The old White Essex is a beautiful, strong, grain, and unusually good for early sowing. We might add dozens of others, but the safest recommendation we can give in the choice of seed is, to select the best while growing, and find out the yield per acre at threshing time, and don't be particular for a shilling extra per bushel.

These notes on the chemistry of husbandry are written in the face of the foregoing admission; they are intended as a popular sketch only, depicting the broad facts and more important teachings of the science, and leaving the details of general topics which most nearly concern the soil, to the minuter studies, corn, and leaves render them insufficient to their dangerous sucking stings. Had they arrived in a like manner and number at the time of blooming, the harvest of the respective localities would have been very questionable indeed. Under the present circumstances they will only enjoy a short life, subsisting sparingly on the few green plants and weeds which have been left in the field. The practice of hatching will most likely suffice through this, and we may hope that nature, in its mysterious working, will next year lesson or remove this danger. It is probable that these insects have come from the interior, driven southward by the drought, or is their birthplace in fields? They are maintained by many farmers that in former years they have never observed these insects in their appearance, in fact, they are a natural insect in nature. They also suppose that this plague has come from the North. I cannot coincide with this view, but am inclined to believe that these enemies have existed amongst us for a long time, although in small numbers, and therefore unobserved. In fact I must be much mistaken, or I have seen them eight years ago on some rank weeds, in a hundred parts of new science to those diminutive insects which have been hatched from the earth, and are now in full flower. The well-known cockchafer (*Scarabaeus melolontha*, L.) requires a period of four years for the rotation of its metamorphosis, but the time these bugs require is as yet unknown. They will undoubtedly deposit their eggs in our fields, and time will show when their progeny will reappear. May it then be as late in the season as it was this year.—S. A. Register.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

By the Florence Correspondent of the Times.

SINCE the failure of the Vezzi mission, it has been more than once reported in Italy and in foreign countries that the Italian Government had either resumed negotiations with Rome or sought an opportunity of doing so. It is now known that there was no foundation for such reports; and as regards the future, nothing definite can be said. The Italian Ministers may well consider that the Vatican played a very ambiguous game on the last occasion, and they will hardly be disposed lightly to afford it another opportunity of tricking them. There are good reasons, however, for putting any attempt to come to an understanding on one side, and this is likely to be facilitated by such delay. It will be the duty of the new Italian Parliament, at this very moment in process of election, to clear the ground for the future efforts of diplomacy. One of the first bills brought into it will be that for the suppression of religious corporations. In other words, for the separation of the State, which at the same time ascertain the responsibility of the property of the Church. While this measure is pending, the difficulty of an under-standing between Rome and Italy is greatly increased, if it be not rendered insuperable. Rome, it is obvious, cannot sanction the suppression of religious establishments and the conversion of their revenues. It is equally impossible for Italy to make any arrangement which puts open her hands since, approved in principle, which would have been sanctioned by the Pope. It is, however, to be remembered that the Italian Government would perhaps do well to settle for itself some other questions, and especially that of the reduction of the number of dioceses in Italy, before again accepting to negotiate. There are certain things that must be done, as matters both of principle and of necessity by this country, which will

be disagreeable to Rome, and the more of those that left undone before a parley is proceeded to, the greater will be the difficulty of coming to an agreement.

The chance of such a meeting being ultimately arrived at are here considered to be dimly improved by the downfall of Monsignor de Mirens. It is hoped that so superior a man as Cardinal Antonelli, to whom credit is generally given for a cool and dispassionate judgment, will be disposed to go with the stream of events, and to accept the inevitable. We know that the photograph of the blazing head of the sun itself, but merely a refrigerant outer garment, because it is dashed through with holes, and because we can, as it were, see not only the underclothing, but even below that, a more sombre body. From the photosphere, which emits a measurement of heat, a perfect master of his art, for have not stocks been sent him from all over the globe for thousands of miles? Possibly, however, we are to understand the perfection achieved by persevering practice as merely a ripening of skill and dexterity, a personal matter of putting in an uncommonly straight furrow, for example, or of manoeuvring a large mob of cattle. Perhaps the wise saw is no more than an expanded form of the assertion that, by walking diligently, we bring a child upward with us. We may reasonably expect to acquire the skill of a Blondin in our maturity; that personal skill, in fact, is the result of reiterated effort. Be this as it may, it is a matter of absolute experience that much human patience is devoted to the skilful performance of many of the businesses of every-day life to the wrong way. Men are for ever labouring to do what the sun to do with the daily life on the earth's surface, with growing crops and cattle? Let us go to an eloquent and capable writer for a statement of the sun's agency and business in things that are not to be seen, warmth keeps the sea liquid, and the atmosphere a gas, and all the winds which agitate both are known by the mechanical force of the sun. He lifts the rivers and the glaciers up the mountains, and as the latter is ever turning, it fractures life most in the tropics, and less and less towards each pole, where the solar influence on a given area of soil becomes more and more oblique and ineffectual. Thus, what is fluid water at the equator, and for a great distance north and south, it becomes solid water, ice in fact, at the poles, and ice in the highest mountains, where the atmospheric mantle is thin, and where the radiation of heat into space is excessive.

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The French have actually begun, in a small way, to withdraw their troops from points they have hitherto held, and in official quarters here no doubt

are many who are rejoicing in the decision and successively adopted in the case of the apostle.

The lot fell upon one of the fair rivals, and the other was left to console herself with the thought that chance, and not man, had placed her second on the list. It need hardly be said, observes the delighted ladies here, that the world beyond paper, that both ladies bore the initials with both grace and modesty, and were loudly cheered by the company.

The sufferings which they may be supposed to have experienced may go down in the list of sacrifices which have been called for by that insatiate monster, the Wimborne parish organ. Before giving

up every vestige of that article which binds the Italians to respect and cause to be respected the line along which they keep guard.

A double cordon of posts is established, and the utmost forbearance is ordered to be shown to the Pontifical troops, should those transgress their assigned limits or in any other way offer provocation. From

the Pope's heart, however, there is no room for a collision.

Considering their inferior numbers, and their critical situation in the midst of an unfriendly population, it is probable they will think it advisable to be upon their good behaviour.

As to the Italians, they seem determined to observe the Convention so far as to afford others no plausible pretext for departing from it. I lately met a man who disbelieved that France will completely execute her part of it, and remove her soldiery from Italy by the month of December, 1866, have urged, in support of that opinion, the fortification of Civita Vecchia still, they say, being proceeded with. I have not later seen any one who has actually visited and examined the works, but I have been informed that there is no such exaggeration concerning them, at least with respect to their nature, and that much of what has been done has rather been with a view to the comfort and health, and perhaps also to the employment of the troops than with that of strengthening the place camp and sanitary arrangements rather than fortifications. Within a short time, however, it will be possible to get more positive information on this head.

It has lately been repeatedly asserted that the Papal Government, abominated by necessity and needing funds for the increase of its military forces, had so far relaxed its opposition to the Convention as to be willing to receive from Italy the interest on the sum of 300 million francs.

The tent-soldiers of the Holy See, the papal army, which has been recruited by the Pope, and

which is to be disbanded, will be disbanded.

The Pope's pecuniary wants, however, seem likely to be less than was expected, for it is understood that the recruiting for his service is eminently unsuccessful, and it is quite clear that if he cannot find soldiers he has no need to find money to pay them.

The papal service will never beat a popular one; one can hardly imagine a more popular service than that of the Roman Catholic Church.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

TWO RE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. Houses, carts, drays, buggies, waggon-spring-carts, &c., for sale. N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Horses.
Vehicles.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock. Horses. Busses. Harness. Vehicles.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers. At Morris' Railway Auction Depot, On MONDAY, 19th February, instant, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above. A prime wether, ex steamer, from Two-fold Bay, first draft of a very superior flock.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Ebenezer Orr, Esq., to sell at his Yard, Western Road, on MONDAY, 19th February, at 11 o'clock, prime fat wethers, lots to suit purchasers.

GM. PITTS has received instructions from E. C. Robinson, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock.

200 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

From the noted herd of J. C. Lloyd, Esq.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Hay, straw, maize, &c. At his Auction Depot, at 11 o'clock.

A prime lot of corn, pigs, roasters, poultry, about 30 bacon, butter, eggs, &c., &c.

At 2 o'clock.

A large quantity of apples, oranges, and other fruit.

LAVERACK and GIBSON sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10, Hay, straw, maize, poultry, pigs, and calves.

Office—282 Pitt-street, and Windsor.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, maize, &c.

At his Auction Depot, at 11 o'clock.

A prime lot of corn, pigs, roasters, poultry, about 30 bacon, butter, eggs, &c., &c.

At 2 o'clock.

Terms cash.

HAILWAY AUCTION PRODUCE DEPOT.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock.

Calves, poultry, sucking pigs, &c., &c.

At half-past 1 prompt.

Butter, eggs, bacon, and fruit.

Terms cash.

J. MACKENZIE will sell by auction, at Hay, straw, wood, &c., 10 a.m.

At Morris' W. Mackenzie and Co.'s Depot.

Farm and dairy produce, poultry, sheep, and lambs, 11 a.m.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 16th February, at 11 o'clock.

Cash tallow.

Hides, calfskins, &c.

Terms cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

RWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 16th February, at 12 o'clock precisely, 50 cases tallow.

80 hides.

Kip sole, and harness leather.

Hair, horns, shankhorns, &c.

Terms cash.

On SATURDAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Booksellers, Librarians, and others.

Unreserved Sale by Auction of Very Superior Household Furniture

Valuable Books, Piano-forte, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedroom Furniture, Carpets.

Dinner Service, Breakfast, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils

Alms, Pewter, Superior Double Gun and Case Revolver, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 228 George-street, on SATURDAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock.

Drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, glass, electro-

plated guns, books, and sundries.

Terms cash.

To various accounts for the Mail.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 228 George-street, on SATURDAY, 17th February, at 10 o'clock sharp.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To General Dealers, Shippers, and others.

Unreserved Sale by Auction.

Stationery.

Toys, Fancy Goods.

Books.

Tower Musters and Rifles.

Percussion Caps.

Ammunition.

Photographic Goods.

Fancy Jewellery, &c.

Terms cash.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 228 George-street, on SATURDAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock sharp.

Elegant Drawing-room Suite, in solid Walnut-wood, consisting of 6 Chairs, 1 Easy, 1 Garibaldi Chair, and 1 Lounge, covered in Green Satin Damask, equal to new.

Oval Walnut-Lo Table.

Carved, Whitton, and Corner Whitsom.

Bedroom, Carpet, 16 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.

Parlour, Vans, and Ornaments.

Piano-forte, by Robert Worms.

6 Leather-upholstered Chairs, Spanish Mahogany.

One and Two Easy Chairs, to match.

Oval Table, 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in., with three square leaves.

Chair, Double-wheeled, with plate-glass doors.

Chair Drawers, Commode.

Faience Kiln Cleaner.

Mangle, Cooking Stove, Poultry, and Sandries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 228 George-street, on SATURDAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock.

Elegant and substantial household furniture and effects, removed to the rooms for the convenience of sale.

Terms cash.

The above are now on view of the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

On SATURDAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Rifle Companies and others.

Handsome Silver Prize Cup.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. H. W. Strong, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, The BLAD CUP, the proceeds of sale, after defracting the amount of the receipts in the name of Mr. Strong, to be handed to the Distinctive Children's Asylum.

Terms cash.

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MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Police Office, on THURSDAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock, all kinds of boots and shoes.

Terms at sale.

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MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Police Office, on THURSDAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock, all kinds of boots and shoes.

Terms at sale.

The above are now on view of the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

On THURSDAY, February 15th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1866.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. F. J. D'ARCY JONES, late of Randwick Barracouta, are invited to attend the Funeral Service (Friday) AFTERNOON, February 16th; to move from Parramatta Old Racecourse to Parramatta Cemetery.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM DINAVAN are requested to attend the Funeral of his late beloved Daughter, CATHERINE, the procession to move from his residence, 375, Kent-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 4 o'clock. R. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Offices—73 and 75, King William-street, London. Fire—£100,000. Life—£100,000. With powers to increase.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.

The Hon. A. M'ARTHUR, George William Allen, Esq., MEDICAL OFFICER, A. H. C. Macrae, Esq., P. SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D., G. A. Mansfield, Esq., SURVEYOR, F.R.C.S., BANCHESTER.—Bank of New South Wales. Fire Rates, ONLY ON APPLICATION & OFFICE. Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES. Claims promptly SETTLED IN COLONY.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Esq., Agent for N. S. Wales.

Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Capital, £500,000. Unlithed Liability.

Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS: H. E. C. Weeks, Esq., M.L.C., W. D. Stewart, Esq., R. T. Moodie, Esq.

John Biny, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON: Messrs. Morris & Co., 2 and 3, Allgate.

Prospectus, Table of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the agencies.

WILLIAM RAB, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.

Capital, £1,000,000.

The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, London, Cape, India, or China.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. (Established 1849). Capital, £200,000.

With unlimited liability of Shareholders.

SYDNEY BRANCH—PITT-STREET, OPPOSITE THE EMPIRE.

WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £1,000,000. Income £300,000.

Reserve fund, £340,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandises, and ships. Losses from fire by lighting made good, and all claims on account of marine losses in Sydney.

TANNING, GRIFFITHS, AND CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY. Capital, £500,000.

DIRECTORS:

J. L. Watkinson, Esq., Chairman.

J. B. Smith, Esq.

H. Prince, Esq.

R. T. Young, Esq.

Graham-street.

Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.

Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Capital, £1,000,000.

The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.

Police are learned, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.

MEDICAL REFERENCE.—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.

Prospectus, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, may be had on application to

LAUDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. Cornhill, London, E.C.

MARINE BRANCH.—Royal Exchange Avenue, CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents of the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to make all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposal, premium, and all information can be obtained from an application.

E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established in 1821. Paid up Capital, £550,000.

ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 31, George-street.

ROBERT SEMPLE, Agent.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vic., 1855. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000; PAID UP, £60,000; With unlimited liability of shareholders.

C. T. Brasell, Esq., Deputy-chairman.

J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.L.A.

James R. Fairfax, Esq.

William Watson, Esq.

John Brewster, Esq., SURVEYOR:

James Hesse, Esq.

MAINE SURVEYOR:

Captain James Malcolm.

Mr. J. Josephson.

Mr. J. Josephson.

This company, which has now established for ten years, exclusively conduct business in the colony, and wealthy customers. Policies for both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE are issued at the current rates of premium adopted by the various offices in the colony. Forms of proposal and tables of rates, will all necessary information, will be furnished on application to the secretary, Mr. John Devlin, Jun., 23, Pitt-street, Sydney, and at various Agencies established in every considerable township in the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland.

By order of the Board, JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA. (London) Capital, £90,000.

ADVANCES MADE.

PASTORAL SECURITIES, FREEHOLD ESTATES,

Solicitors—Messrs. Parson and Helms.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne, Managing Agents for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1856. Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Affected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.

Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London to HENRY FOX, Esq., Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £1,000,000. LORIMER, MAEDWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

YDE.—An AMATEUR CONCERT, in aid of the Church Building Fund, will take place in the School-hall, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, commencing at 8 o'clock p.m.

Tickets, half-a-crown each, may be obtained from Messrs. J. DEVLIN, Jun., J. SHERIFFERD, Jun., P. MERRY, and G. M. POPE.

Children's tickets, eighteenpence each.

MADAME SONIREE'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION. 22, Pitt-street.

JUST ADDED.

Mr. and Mrs. KINDER,

and Mr. H. L. BERTRAND.

ALSO STYLÉ AND FIGURES.

Admission one shilling; children, half-price.

OPEN from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. Sole Lessee—Mr. H. Tolson.

CEAD MILLE FAILETH. Unrepresented amateur.

M. W. O'NEIL, Ireland's Great Comedian in Two Dramas.

THIS EVENING, February 15, The performances will commence with the celebrated Drama, in two acts.

A N D Y B L A K E, Or, the Irish Diamond.

Andy Blake..... Mr. W. O'NEIL.

To conclude with the beautiful drama, in two acts, entitled HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy..... Mr. W. O'NEIL.

With the songs of "Shillelah Grammarchae," and "Kill or Cure."

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The immense preparations re-

quired for the production of ARRHA-NA-POOGUE on the grand scale intended at this theatre by the manager, not being completed, the representation will be delayed until SATURDAY EVENING.

Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; gallery, 6d.

PIT SHILLING.

Doors open at half-past 7; performance to commence at 8 p.m. Box Office open from 11 a.m.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Directress, Miss CHARLES POOLE. Stage Manager, Mr. C. W. BARRY.

THIS EVENING, February 15, The performances will commence with the celebrated Drama, in two acts, entitled HANDY ANDY.

Andy Blake..... Mr. W. O'NEIL.

To conclude with the beautiful drama, in two acts, entitled HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy..... Mr. W. O'NEIL.

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Messrs. PEERY, BROTHERS, have now the pleasure to state that they have now HOW ROOMS will be complete

in about three weeks, before the opening of

DOUBLE THE ORIGINAL SIZE,

and for more commodious in every respect.

THE NEW SHOW ROOMS, at Messrs. PEERY, BROTHERS,

will be OPENED in about 3 weeks.

The SALE CONTINUED TILL THAT TIME.

The public are already aware that on the occasion of the walls adjacent to PEERY, BROTHERS, were fall in, TOTALLY DEMOLISHING those portions hitherto devoted to MILLINERY and UNDERCLOTHING.

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